

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claims 15 to 21 without prejudice and add new claims 22 to 28 as follows:

Claims 1 to 21. (canceled)

22. (new) A method for cutting a continuously moving glass sheet during production of flat glass with an inhomogeneous thickness distribution across the glass sheet, said method comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a moving glass sheet that is continuously moving in a travel direction;
- b) moving a cutting tool across the moving glass sheet at an angle to the travel direction of the moving glass sheet so that the cutting tool traverses a plurality of positions on the glass sheet;
- c) during the moving of the cutting tool across the moving glass sheet over said positions on the glass sheet, applying a variable cutting force to the moving glass sheet with the cutting tool so that a fissure is formed in the glass sheet;
- d) during the moving of the cutting tool across the glass sheet to form said fissure, continuously measuring a variable thickness of the moving glass sheet to determine thickness variations of said glass sheet and automatically adjusting the variable cutting force applied with the cutting tool to the moving glass sheet as a function of the variable thickness measured during the measuring, whereby said cutting force is increased when said variable thickness increases and said

cutting force is decreased when said variable thickness decreases; and then

e) mechanically breaking the glass sheet along the fissure;

so that the variable cutting force applied by the cutting tool to the moving glass sheet is sufficient to form said fissure but does not cause uncontrolled breaking of the glass sheet during formation of the fissure prior to the mechanically breaking.

23. (new) The method as defined in claim 22, further comprising the step of providing a controller with means for adjusting the cutting force, and wherein the cutting force is automatically adjusted by the controller according to the thickness of the glass sheet measured during the measuring.

24. (new) A method for cutting a continuously moving glass sheet during production of flat glass with an inhomogeneous thickness distribution across the glass sheet, said method comprising the steps of:

a) providing a moving glass sheet that is continuously moving in a travel direction;

b) moving a cutting tool across the moving glass sheet at an angle to the travel direction of the moving glass sheet so that the cutting tool traverses a plurality of regions of the glass sheet;

c) during the moving of the cutting tool across the moving glass sheet over said regions of said glass sheet, applying a variable cutting force to the moving glass sheet with the cutting tool so that a fissure is formed in the glass sheet;

d) measuring a variable thickness of the glass sheet to determine thickness variations of said glass sheet from one of said regions to another of said regions; and

e) during the moving of the cutting tool across the moving glass sheet to form said fissure, adjusting the variable cutting force applied with the cutting tool to the moving glass sheet in said regions according to said thickness variations of said glass sheet measured during the measuring of step d), whereby said variable cutting force is increased when said variable thickness increases and said variable cutting force is decreased when said variable thickness decreases; and then

f) mechanically breaking the glass sheet along the fissure;

so that the variable cutting force applied by the cutting tool to the moving glass sheet is sufficient to form said fissure but does not cause uncontrolled breaking of the glass sheet during formation of the fissure prior to the mechanically breaking.

25. (new) The method as defined in claim 24, further comprising detecting a position of the cutting tool continuously with a position sensor during the moving of the cutting tool across the glass sheet and, depending on the position of the cutting tool, applying an appropriately adapted cutting force in one of said regions of the glass sheet having a constant thickness and applying another cutting force increased or decreased in relation to the appropriately adapted cutting force in

another region of the glass sheet having respectively greater or smaller thickness.

26. (new) The method as defined in claim 24, further comprising applying an appropriately adapted cutting force according to position-dependent switchover points predetermined in a fixed manner in a controller for controlling the variable cutting force applied to the glass sheet.

27. (new) The method as defined in claim 24, further comprising applying an appropriately adapted cutting force specified actively by a controller according to externally input control commands.

28. (new) The method as defined in claim 24, further comprising determining said variable cutting force in each of said regions of said glass sheet with a controller in a fixed manner as a function of an initial measurement of the inhomogeneous thickness distribution across the glass sheet, so as to adapt said variable cutting force automatically to said thickness variations of the glass sheet.